embitter Sino-Foreign relations. There is, however, a loophole in the final passage of Dr. Sun's own preface:—'' I hope that all our comrades will take the book *as a basis or as a stimulus, expand and correct it, supply omissions, improve the arrangement, and make it a perfect text for propaganda purposes.*" The question is whether the *San Min Ch^t I* can be revised to make it a reliable and logical work without entire rewriting.

"It is regrettable/' wrote Dr. V. Purcell, "that Sun Yat-sen compiled his lectures when he was a sick man and when he was embittered by the intrigues against him and by the action of the Powers in depriving his government of a share of the Customs surplus. . . The tone of the lectures is unworthy of the revolutionary who for more than thirty years had followed his object relentlessly, who had not been deterred by the ever-present possibility of assassination, and who had proved his disinterestedness beyond doubt by his refusal to make use of unequalled opportunities to acquire a private fortune. The lectures bear everywhere the marks of the failing power of a man suffering from an incurable disease.''

That, perhaps, is the most charitable view to take of this political hotchpotch which has been imposed upon the rising generation of China as its gospel, for the past decade or more. But as Lincoln said "You can fool all of the people some of the time, some of the people all

of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all of the time.' *

Sooner or later Chinese intelligence will revolt against the "perilous stuff" in the *San Min Chu*